

A Psicologia social de uma nação dividida

NOTAS

1. Um dos motivos que me fizeram traduzir esse artigo é que ele se aplica muito bem à paisagem política das eleições norte-americanas de 2020 e, por que não, à paisagem política brasileira.
2. Glenn Geher, Ph.D., é detentor da cadeira de psicologia na Universidade Estadual de Nova York. Ministra cursos de graduação e pós-graduação, além de realizar pesquisas em várias áreas relacionadas à psicologia evolutiva. Clique aqui para ver a biografia completa.

REFERÊNCIAS

1. Bauman, K.P., & Geher, G. (2003). The Role of Perceived Social Norms on Attitudes and Behavior: An Examination of the False Consensus Effect. *Current Psychology: Developmental, Learning, Personality, Social*, 21, 293-318.
2. Billig, M., & Tajfel, H. (1973). Social categorization and similarity in intergroup behaviour. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 3, 27–52.
3. Geher, G., Bauman, K.P., Hubbard, S.E.K., & Legare, J. (2002). Self and other obedience estimates: Biases and moderators. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 142, 677-689.
4. Haidt, J. (2007). The new synthesis in moral psychology. *Science*, 316, 998-1002.
5. Haslam, Alex; Oakes, Penny; Turner, John; McGarty, Craig (1996). "Social identity, self-categorization, and the perceived homogeneity of ingroups and outgroups: The interaction between social motivation and cognition". In Sorrentino, Richard; Higgins, Edward. *Handbook of Motivation and Cognition: Foundations of Social Behavior*. 3. New York: Guilford Press. pp. 182–222.
6. Ross, L., & Nisbett, R.E. (1991). *The Person and the Situation: Perspectives of Social Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill.
7. Ross, L. (1977). The intuitive psychologist and his shortcomings: Distortions in the attribution process. In L. Berkowitz (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (vol. 10). New York: Academic Press.
8. Ross, L., Greene, D., & House, P. (1977). The false consensus effect: An egocentric bias in social perception and attribution processes. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 13(3), 279-301.